Amendments To The Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1-2 (Canceled)

3. (Previously presented) A method for controlling the flux of penetrants across an adaptable semi-permeable porous barrier comprising the steps of:

preparing a formulation by suspending or dispersing said penetrants in a polar liquid in the form of fluid droplets surrounded by a membrane-like coating of one or several layers, said coating comprising at least two kinds or forms of amphiphilic substances with a tendency to aggregate;

wherein said at least two substances differ by at least a factor of 10 in solubility in said polar liquid;

wherein said penetrants are able to transport agents through the pores of said barrier or enable agent permeation through the pores of said barrier after penetrants have entered the pores;

selecting a dose amount of said penetrants to be applied on a predetermined area of said barrier to control the flux of said penetrants across said barrier;

applying the selected dose amount of said formulation containing said penetrants onto said area of said porous barrier; and

wherein the pH of the formulation is between 3 and 10.

4. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the formulation further comprises:

- at least one thickening agent in an amount that increases the formulation viscosity to maximally 5 Nm/s so that formulation spreading-over, and drug retention at the application area is enabled,
- and/or at least one antioxidant in an amount that reduces the increase of oxidation index to less than 100% per 6 months
- and/or at least one microbiocide in an amount that reduces the bacterial count of 1 million germs added per g of total mass of the formulation to less

than 100 in the case of acrobic bacteria, to less than 10 in the case of entero-bacteria, and to less than 1 in the case of Pseudomonas acruginosa or Staphilococcus aureus, after a period of 4 days.

5. (Canceled)

6. (Currently amended) The method of claim 3 wherein said substances, when in the form of homo-aggregates of the more soluble substance or of hetero-aggregates of any combination of both said substances, have an ~~preferred~~ average diameter smaller than the diameter of homo-aggregates containing merely the less soluble substance.

7. (Previously presented) The method of claim 3 wherein the more soluble substance tends to solubilise the droplet and the content of such substance is to up to 99 mol-% of solubilising concentration or else corresponds to up to 99 mol-% of the saturating concentration in the unsolubilised droplet.

8. (Previously presented) The method of claim 3 wherein the presence of the more soluble substance lowers the average elastic energy of the membrane-like coating to a value at least 5 times lower than the average elastic energy of red blood cells or of phospholipid bilayers with fluid aliphatic chains.

9-34 (Canceled)

35. (Previously presented) A patch comprising a formulation prepared by suspending or dispersing penetrants in a polar liquid in the form of fluid droplets surrounded by a membrane-like coating of one or several layers, said coating comprising at least two kinds or forms of amphiphilic substances with a tendency to aggregate, wherein said at least two substances differ by at least a factor of 10 in solubility in said polar liquid, wherein said penetrants are able to transport agents through the pores of an adaptable semi-permeable porous barrier or enable agent permeation through the pores of said barrier after penetrants have entered the pores,

wherein the pH of the formulation is between 3 and 10 and wherein the formulation is present in an amount corresponding to a desired dose per area.

36. (Previously presented) The patch according to claim 35, comprising a non-occlusive backing liner and an inner liner, wherein the backing liner and the inner liner define a reservoir; and/or a matrix layer.

37. (Previously presented) The patch according to claim 36, wherein the inner liner prevents unwanted release of the formulation from the patch during storage and enables rapid skin wetting when contacted with the skin.

38. (Previously presented) The patch according to claim 36 wherein the non-occlusive backing liner exhibits a mean vapor transmission rate (MVTR) of more than 1000 g/m^{2}day.

39. (Previously presented) The patch according to claim 36 wherein the penetrant flux across the barrier is controlled by the solvent disappearance across the non-occlusive backing liner.

40. (Previously presented) The patch of claim 36 wherein the non-occlusive backing liner has pores of smaller than 100 nm.

41. (Previously presented) The patch of claim 36 wherein the non-occlusive backing liner comprises a membrane selected from the group comprising a polyurethane membrane, a polyester track-etched porous membrane, a polycarbonate track-etched porous membrane and a polyethylene microporous membrane.

42-59 (Canceled)

60. (Previously presented) A kit comprising a formulation prepared by suspending or dispersing penetrants in a polar liquid in the form of fluid droplets surrounded by a membrane-like coating of one or several layers, said coating

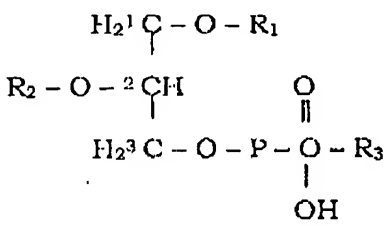
comprising at least two kinds or forms of amphiphilic substances with a tendency to aggregate, wherein said at least two substances differ by at least a factor of 10 in solubility in said polar liquid, wherein said penetrants are able to transport agents through the pores of an adaptable semi-permeable porous barrier or enable agent permeation through the pores of said barrier after penetrants have entered the pores, wherein the pH of the formulation is between 3 and 10 and wherein the formulation is present in an amount which enables the formulation to be applied at a selected dose per area.

61. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein said antioxidant is a synthetic phenolic antioxidant selected from butylated hydroxyanisol (BHA), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT) and di-tert-butylphenol, tertiary butylhydroquinone (TBHQ), propyl gallate (PG), 1-O-hexyl-2,3,5-trimethylhydroquinone (HTHQ); aromatic amines; phenols and phenolic acids; tocopherols and their derivatives; trolox and corresponding amide- and thiocarboxamide analogues; ascorbic acid and its salts, isoascorbate, (2 or 3 or 6)-o-alkylascorbic acids, ascorbyl esters ; non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs),; aminosalicylic acids and derivatives; methotrexate, probucol, antiarrhythmics, ambroxol, tamoxifen, b-hydroxytamoxifen; calcium antagonists , beta-receptor blockers; sodium bisulphite, sodium metabisulphite, thiourea; chelating agents, endogenous defence systems, enzymatic antioxidants, flavonoids, N-acetylcystein, mesna, glutathione, thiohistidine derivatives, triazoles; tannines, cinnamic acid, hydroxycinnamatic acids and their esters; spice extracts; carnosic acid, carnosol, carsolic acid; rosmarinic acid, rosmarindiphenol, gentisic acid, ferulic acid; oat flour extracts; thioethers, dithioethers, sulphoxides, tetralkylthiuram disulphides; phytic acid, steroid derivatives; tryptophan metabolites, and organochalcogenides; and oxidation suppressing enzyme.

62-65 (Canceled)

66. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the less soluble aggregating substance is a lipid or lipid-like material; and

wherein the lipid or lipid-like material is a lipid or a lipoid from a biological source or a corresponding synthetic lipid or any of its modifications, said lipid belonging to the class of pure phospholipids corresponding to the general formula



where R_1 and R_2 is an aliphatic chain; and where R_3 is hydrogen, 2-trimethylamino-1-ethyl, 2-amino-1-ethyl, C_{1-4}-alkyl, C_{1-5}-alkyl substituted with carboxy, C_{2-5}-alkyl substituted with hydroxy, C_{2-5}-alkyl substituted with carboxy and hydroxy, or C_{2-5}-alkyl substituted with carboxy and amino, inositol, sphingosine, or salts of said substances.

67. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the more soluble aggregating substance lowers the average elastic energy of the droplet and is a surfactant or else has surfactant-like properties and/or is a form of said lipid or lipid-like material which is comparably soluble as said surfactant or the surfactant-like material; and

wherein the surfactant or surfactant-like material is a nonionic, a zwitterionic, an anionic or a cationic surfactant, , an alkyl-tri/di/methyl-ammonium salt, an alkylsulphate salt, a monovalent salt of cholate, deoxycholate, glycocholate, glycodeoxycholate, taurodeoxycholate, taurocholate, an acyl- or alkanoyl-dimethyl-aminoxide, , an alkyl- or alkanoyl-N-methylglucamide, N-alkyl-N,N-dimethylglycine, 3-(acyldimethylammonio)-alkanesulphonate, N-acyl-sulphobetaine, a polyethylene-glycol-octylphenyl ether, a polyethylene-acyl ether, a polyethylene-glycol-isoacyl ether, , polyethylene-acyl ether, , polyethylene-glycol-sorbitane-acyl ester, a polyhydroxyethylene-acyl etheror the corresponding ester, polyethoxylated castor oil 40, a sorbitane-monoalkylate, an acyl- or alkanoyl-N-methylglucamide, an alkyl-sulphate (salt), sodium deoxycholate, sodium glycodeoxycholate, sodium oleate,

sodium taurate, a fatty acid salt, sodium linoleate, sodium laurate, a lysophospholipid, , -phosphorylglycerol, or -phosphorylserine, n-acyl-, n-tetradecyl-glycero-phosphatidic acid, -phosphorylglycerol, or -phosphorylserine, a corresponding pal mitoeloyl-, elaidoyl-, vaccenyl-lysophospho lipid or a corresponding short-chain phospholipid, or else a surface-active polypeptide.

68. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the average diameter of the penetrant is between 30 nm and 500 nm.

69. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the total dry weight of droplets in a formulation is 0.01 weight-% (w-%) to 40 w-% of total formulation mass.

70-101 (Canceled)

102. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 66 for the treatment of inflammatory disease, dermatosis, kidney or liver failure, adrenal insufficiency, aspiration syndrome, Behcet syndrome, bites and stings, blood disorders, management of bone disorders, cerebral oedema, Cogan's syndrome, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, connective tissue disorders, epilepsy, eye disorders, haemangioma, herpes infections, neuropathies, retinal vasculitis, scleritis, gastro-intestinal disorders, hypercalcaemia, eye infections, Kawasaki disease, myasthenia gravis, various pain syndromes, polyneuropathies, pancreatitis, respiratory disorders, rheumatoid disease and ostcoarthritis, rhinitis, sarcoidosis, skin diseases, thyroid and vascular disorders.

103. (Previously presented) The method of claim 3, wherein the pH of the formulation is between 4 and 9.

104. (Previously presented) The method of claim 3, wherein the pH of the formulation is between 5 and 8.

105. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4, wherein the at least one thickening agent is in an amount that increases the formulation viscosity to maximally 1 Nm/s.

106. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4, wherein the at least one thickening agent is in an amount that increases the formulation viscosity to maximally 0.2Nm/s.

107. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4, wherein the least one antioxidant is in an amount that reduces the increase of oxidation index to less than 100% per 12 months.

108. (Previously presented) The method of claim 4, wherein the least one antioxidant is in an amount that reduces the increase of oxidation index to less than 50% per 12 months.

109. (Previously presented) The patch of claim 35, wherein the non-occlusive backing liner has pores of smaller than 70 nm.

110. (Previously presented) The patch of claim 35, wherein the non-occlusive backing liner has pores of smaller than 30 nm.

111. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the average diameter of the penetrant is between 40 nm and 250 nm.

112. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the average diameter of the penetrant is between 50 nm and 200 nm.

113. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the average diameter of the penetrant is between 60 nm and 150nm.

114. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the total dry weight of droplets in a formulation between 0.1 w-% and 30 w-% of total formulation mass.

115. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the total dry weight of droplets in a formulation between 0.5 w-% and 20 w-% of total formulation mass.

116. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 3, wherein the flux across the barrier is increased by enlarging the applied dose per area of penetrants.

117. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 61, wherein the aromatic amines are selected from diphenylamine, p-alkylthio-o-anisidine, ethylenediamine derivatives, carbazol and tetrahydroindenoindol; the phenols and phenolic acids are selected from guaiacol, hydroquinone, vanillin, gallic acids and their esters, protocatechuic acid, quinic acid, syringic acid, ellagic acid, salicylic acid, nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA),and eugenol; the tocopherols are selected from alpha, beta, gamma, and delta tocopherols and their derivatives, tocopheryl-acylate, tocopheryl-acetate, tocopheryl-laurate, tocopheryl-myristate, tocopheryl-palmitate, tocopheryl-oleate, tocopheryl-linoleate, tocopheryl-lipoate, and tocopheryl-POE-succinate; the ascorbyl esters are selected from 6-o-lauroyl, myristoyl, palmitoyl-, oleoyl, or linoleoyl-L-ascorbic acid; the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs) are selected from indomethacin, diclofenac, mefenamic acid, flufenamic acid, phenylbutazone, oxyphenbutazone acetylsalicylic acid, naproxen, diflunisal, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, piroxicam, penicillamine, penicillamine disulphide, primaquine, quinacrine, chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine, azathioprine, phenobarbital, and acetaminophen; the antiarrhythmics are selected from amiodarone, aprindine, and asocainol; the calcium antagonists are selected from nifedipine, nisoldipine, nimodipine, nicardipine, and nilvadipine; the beta-receptor blockers are selected from atenolol, propranolol, and nebivolol; the chelating agents, are selected from EDTA, GDTA, desferral; the endogenous defence systems are selected from transferrin, lactoferrin, ferritin, ceruloplasmin, haptoglobion, haemopexin, albumin, glucose, and

ubiquinol 10; the enzymatic antioxidants, are selected from superoxide dismutase, metal complexes with a similar activity and less complex molecules, catalase, glutathione peroxidase, beta carotene, bilirubin, and uric acid; the flavonoids are selected from flavones, flavonols, flavonones, flavanonals, chacones, and anthocyanins; the hydroxycinnamatic acids and their esters are selected from coumaric acids and esters, caffeic acid and their esters, ferulic acid, (iso-) chlorogenic acid, sinapic acid; the spice extracts are selected from clove, cinnamon, sage, rosemary, mace, oregano, allspice, and nutmeg; the oat flour extracts are selected from avenanthramide 1 and 2; and the tryptophan metabolites are selected from 3-hydroxykynurenine, and 3-hydroxyanthranilic acid.

118. (Previously presented) The method of claim 66, wherein R_1 and R_2 is a C_{10-20}-acyl, or -alkyl or partly unsaturated fatty acid residue, or an oleoyl-, palmitoeloyl-, elaidoyl-, linoleyl, linolenyl-, linolenoyl-, arachidoyl-, vaccinyl-, lauroyl-, myristoyl-, palmitoyl-, or stearoyl chain.

119. (Previously presented) The method of claim 3 wherein the less soluble aggregating substance is a lipid or lipid-like material selected from glycerides; isoprenoid lipids; steroids, sterines or sterols of sulphur- or carbohydrate-containing lipids, or any other bilayer-forming lipids; phosphatidylcholines; phosphatidylethanolamines; phosphatidylglycerols; phosphatidylinositols; phosphatidic acids; phosphatidylserines; sphingomyelins or other sphingophospholipids; glycosphingolipids; cerebrosides; ceramidepolyhexosides; sulphatides; sphingoplasmalogens; gangliosides and other glycolipids or synthetic lipids, with corresponding sphingosine derivatives, or any other glycolipids, whereby two similar or different chains are ester-groups-linked to the backbone or are attached to the backbone with ether bonds.

120. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 67, wherein the surfactant or surfactant-like material is selected from fatty acids; alcohols; dodecyl dimethyl aminoxide; nonaethylene glycol octylph-enyl ether; nonaethylen dodecyl ether; octaethylene glycol isotridecyl ether; octaethylenedodecyl ether;

polyethylenglykol 20 mo-nolaurate; polyethylenglykol 20 sorbitan monoolcate; polyhydroxyethylene-lauryl, myristoyl, cetylstearyl, or olcoyl ether; lauryl ether; polyhydroxyethylen 8 stearate, laurate or olcate type; sorbitane monolaurate; decanoyl-or dodecanoyl-N methylglucamide; lauryl- or oleoyl-sulphate; sodium elaidate; n-octadecylene(=oleoyl)-glycerophosphatidic acid; lauryl- or oleoyl-glycero-phosphatidic acid; phosphorylglycerol; and phosphorylserine.

121. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 102, for the treatment of cold-haemagglutinin disease, haemolytic anemia, hypercosinophilia, hypoplastic anemia, macroglobulinaemia, trombocytopenic purpura, lichen, lupus erythematosus, polymyalgia rheumatica, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, cataracts, Graves' ophthalmopathy, inflammatory bowel disease, nausea, oesophageal damage, infections mononucleosis, postherpetic neuralgia, asthma, alopecia, eczema, erythema multiforme, lichen, pemphigus, pemphigoid, psoriasis, pyoderma gangrenosum, and urticaria.